Interest in the libel suit of Senator John Raines, |

"The New-York Press" in April, 1895, intimating bany. He said he kept no books and had no bank that corrupt motives influenced the plaintiff's action account at the time in regard to the officers' amendment to the Fire-Salaries bill in the Legislature of that year. When Mr. Payn took the stand yesterday as the

first witness, George Raines, counsel for his brother, Senator Raines, asked him:

"To you know Captain John J. Burns?"
"Yes: I have known him all his life."

Were you instrumental in having him appointed on the New-York Fire Department?" This was objected to by Mr. Nicoll, and the objec-

ton was sustained. came interested in the 2 per cent tax matter on an | lection. ritled to an increase as the firemen were. Witness, too, had spoken to Senator Raines on the subject passage of the bill to which was attached the off

and otherwise interested himself in helping the ers' amendment. Witness in the next breath told in clear tones of a visit made to his home, at Chategislative matters. In reply to a further questo include the officers' amendment to the Firemen's bill, then pending in the Senate.

Did you see Mr. Platt with regard to the matter" asked Mr. Raines.

"Where?"

"At his office, No. 49 Broadway." "Who else was there?

"The Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg," said the witness,

What, if anything, did Mr. Quigg say to you?" "He came over to where I was seated, shock hands and said he was under a great obligation to me in the matter of the abandonment of the officers'

off the amendment because Mr. Platt and not be wanted me to," replied the witness. "Ind you say to Mr. Quigg that the taking off of that amendment would be expensive to you?"

"No. sir." replied the witness, emphatically.
"What, if anything, did Mr. Quing say to you with regard to the Judicial Sales bill."

"He said he had great personal interest in that measure, and that the people interested had coneributed largely to his election.

Witness said that he characterized the measure s victous and undeserving of support.

Asked if he had or had not met Mr. Quigg at the

Saratoga convention. Mr. Payn answered in the

"Tell the Court and jury what he said to you." MR. QUIGG'S APOLOGY.

"He came across the hall where I was seated with

said: In the hour of your great triumph I ask you to pardon me for the injury I have done you as wake overnight, and now in this hour of your life I ask you to pardon me and shake hands " Mr. Payn said he paid little or no attention to

Mr. Quigg's plea for forgiveness, and heeded him On a subsequent occasion Mr. Payn tertified to having met Mr. Quigg in Mr. Platt's office. Quigg made another unsuccessful effort shake Mr. Payn's hand as an outward evidence friendliness. On this last occasion, Mr. Payn testified. Mr. Quigg and talked of his having no-ticed that the Governor was about to appoint him to the office of Superintendent of State Insurance.

"What did Mr. Quigg say to you?"
"He said that he wanted me to permit him to rrite to the Governor and the President of the Senate favoring my appointment. He said he wanted to do so, as he wanted to undo the wrong he had done me, saying it would take a few days of his time to prepare that letter, as he wanted it done very carefully."

tness, in reply to a further question, said that Mr. Quige did not write the letter referred to. but came to him subsequently to say that he had s talk with his attorney on the subject, and was advised that to do it would be a confession, and would be used against him in the litigation in-"The Press" by Senator Rainer because of the article imputing to him corrupt

What, if anything, did you say to Mr. Quigg on

"I said all right, that any way would suit me." The witness said he had supported Governor Black at the Saratoga Convention, where he was nominated, and that it was because of that fact that Mr. Quigg pleaded for absolution from him in his "hour of triumph."

In cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Nicoli, the witness testified that during the session of 1995 he had permanent quarters in State-st., in Albany, and that his chief business in the State capital at

DIRECTORY OF VOLUNTEERS.

NEW-YORK TROOPS.

FIRST REGIMENT—Cos. A. E. C. D and F. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Cos. E. I. K. L. and M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Cos. G and H. Governor's Island, N. Y. SECOND REGIMENT—Tamps. Fla. THIRD REGIMENT—Camp Alser, Palls Church, Va. THIRD REGIMENT—CAMP TREMES. Chickennage, Ga. Thomas Chickamangs. Ga
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TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—Cos. B. E. and I. Fort Slocurs.
N. Y. Co. G and 36 Battalion formerly 13th Regiment. Willets Point, N. Y.
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rt Adams, R. I. FIFTH REGIMENT—Camp Alger, Falls Church,

EIXTY NINTH REGIMENT—Tampa, Fla.
SEVENTY-PIRST REGIMENT—On board transporta
TEOOP A—Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.
TEOOP C—Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.
ASTOR BATTERY—Camp Merritt, San Francisco, Cal Letters for members of the Naval Reserve should

U. S. S. YANKEE-Navy Yard, New-York, U. S. S. NAHANT-Tompkinsville, Staten Island, U. S. S. JASON-Pisher's Island, Buffolk County, N. T. NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

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Letters for members of the New-Jersey Naval Reserve should be addressed:

U. S. S. BADGER, Battalion of the East, Boston, Mass. U. S. S. RESOLUTE, Battalion of the West, Navy Yard,

CONNECTICUT TROOPS. FIRST REGIMENT—Cos. A. D. G and H. Fort Knox. Buckspert Me Co. R. Gull Island, N. Y. Co. C. Fort Continuiton, Portsmouth, N. H. Cos. E. and I. Finn Island, N. Y. Cos. F and K. Fort Preble, Port-

iand, Me.
GHT BATTERY A-Niantic, Conn.
EAVY BATTERY C-Niantic, Conn.
EAVY BATTERY C-Niantic, Conn.
EAVAL. RESERVE-Becton, Mass.
BAVY BATTERY B-Fort Griswold, Groten, Conn.

Fort Slocum is on David's Island, Long Island Schuyler is on Throgs Neck, Borough of

onx. is Point is on Long Island, Borough of Reens
Governor's Island is in New-York Harbor. The
ott is known as Fort Columbus.
Fort Hamilton is on Long Island, Borough of Brooklyn.
Fort Wadsworth is on Staten Island, Borough of

Fort Hancock is on Sandy Hook, N. J. Letters for soldiers in the field should be dreased plainly. Name, rank, company and regiment should be stated. The name of the State from which the organization comes should always be given, because there may be regiments in the same tamp from various States having the same sumbers.

om which because given, because given, because fame tamp from variation tame tamp from variations and tame tamp from the family family from the family famil

Canandalgua, against the New-York Press | For his services in scrutinizing measures at Al-Company, on trial before Justice MacLean and a bany the witness said he could not recall the jury in Part X of the Supreme Court, was height- amounts paid him in the shape of salaries. He adened yesterday morning because of the announce-ment that the State Superintendent of Insurance, Louis F. Payn, would be called to testify. Mr. as he had testified to before the Senate committee Payn has been frequently mentioned in connection in the summer of that year. The witness could not recall whether or no he had received money from individuals or corporations in 1885 for the for an alloged libelious article which appeared in furtherance of interests favorable to them at Al-

"Have you books and a bank account now?" Mr.

Nicoll asked. "Oh, sure, I have!"

"And you had neither in 1896?"

"No, I did not: I was not in business then."

The witness testified to his inability to recall the ames of the persons who employed him in lobby- witness ing in 1894 or 1895. He could not even state the amount in bulk received for his services in "scru-

Asked if it was as much as \$100,000, Mr. Payn Cone tinizing measures at Albany." shook his head, and reiterated his lack of recol- me

He subsequently admitted and recalled having instance of Chief Bonner. Mr. Payn admitted hav-instance of Chief Bonner. Mr. Payn admitted hav-ing spoken with Senator Robertson about the offi-cers' amendment to the Firemen's Salaries bill, and recommended that the officers were as much en-night trains on the elevated road, and for which the witness said he received the sum agreed upon. but could not recall the exact amount.

"Are you a lawyer?" queried Mr. Nicoll. "And how did you represent your employers in

Justice MacLean, on an objection by Mr. Raines, told Mr. Nicoll that he could not continue in this particular line of inquiry unless he at first showed sinister motive on the part of the witness on which he desired to question Mr. Payn's veracity ator "Ind you receive the sum of \$5.000 from Mr. Gould area for looking after the interests of the Eric Railroad before the Legislature in 1868?"

"I did." And did you receive a similar sum from Mr. Thompson?

"And did Gould know that Thompson paid you, mil I don't know."

Where did Gould pay you the \$5,000"

"At Albany." "Did you tell Gould that Thompson paid you."

"I did not."
"What places did Gould and Thompson held in the Eric Railroad Company at that time?" Gould was president and Thompson was a di-

"I examined a coal mine in Pennsylvania."
"Is that all you did for Gould and Thompson?" I spoke to Senator Palmer in favor of the passage of the Eric Railroad bill."

"Did you retain your place as Harbor Master during that time?" "Oh. sure!" (Laughter.)

"Was that your first appearance as a lobbyman" "I was never a lebbyman," the witness answered

Committee, embodying the testimony given at the time by Mr. Payn. Justice MacLean excluded the report and Mr. Nicoli took an exception, tiding back to the officers amendment. Mr. Payn denied having drafted it, but admitted having inspired if the never knew of the Pavey bill until he fend in the newspapers of its passage in the Assembly during the progress of one of his journeys by rail to New York. Captain, Burns, he said, told him that the officers were included in the measure, and it was then that he became interested in its passage in particularly because of his interested in its passage. But the proprieter of the Bijou Theatre, was the first progress of the proprieter of the Bijou Theatre, was the burner of the passage particularly because of his interested in its passage. it was then that he became interested in its pas-sage, particularly because of his friendship for the buyer.

"No. I did not."
"Nor with the Board of Estimats and Apportionment or the Board of Aldermon."
I didn't see why I should, replied the witness,

"I did to see way
haughingh and not consult with Mayor Strong
on a subject that would cost the city over Mayor
annually?" The witness shook his head negatively.
"Was not Mayor Strong a member of your
party." "Oh, no; he was not," replied the witness promptly.

Witness at this point told how he had given the amendment to Sciator Robertson, who the led it on the Firemen's Salaries bill, going into detail with regard to the manner in which is was dropped Mr. Payn denied having induced Robertson to abandon the officers' amendment, saying that Mr. Quigg had made a special call on Senator Robertson with regard to that matter.

"How much money did you receive from the Ex-

"How much money did you receive from the Ex-

empt Firemen's Association?"
"Ten thousand dollars."
Witness said he received this money on March 17, 1896, and it was handed to him by either Mr. Gliders leeve of that association, or Mr. Huckley, a lawyer Glidersleeve, the witness testified told him that the amount named was raised for legislative purposes, to be used at Albany, and represented that he received the \$10.000 eleck, appended his signature thereto, and doled our part of it to others, including a lawyer at Albany.

CHIEF BONNER CALLED.

After recess the further cross-examination of Mr. Payn was temporarily suspended in order to afford Payn was temporarily suspended in order to afford the defence an opportunity of calling to the witness-stand Fire Chief Hugh Bonner. In reply to exassistant District-Attorney John D. Lindsay, Chief Bonner said he helleved he was a member of the Officers' Association in 1850. The witness was not allowed to state the peasons which prompted him to resign from membership in that body. Chief Bonner admitted knowing Capitalia John J. Burns, then president of the Officers' Association, and of his having a conversation with him, during which the corruption fund matter was touched upon. The witness, over a tide of objections on the part of counsel for the pialntiff, said he asked Capitalia Burns what action the Officers' Association had taken with regard to the published report regarding the existence of such a fund, and that Capitalia Burns in reply denied all knowledge of such a fund. The Chief admitted having told Capitalia Hurns, that if the published reports were true he would at once sever his connection with the association, resigning in the early part of March, 1856. This evidence was in direct contradiction to that addred by Capitalia Burns, who testified in the most emphatic manner that he had not spoken to third Honner nor had Chief Bonner spoken to him on the Sublect of the fina.

Witness denied having any concern whatever about the passage of the 2 per cent tax bill which became a law in 1856 and in connection with which "Lou" Payn received a \$10,000 traft from the Exempt Firemen's Association of New-York.

Mr. Payn, who resumed the stand, could not recall, in reply to Mr. Nicoll, having on July 29, 1865, received a second draft of 10,000 from the representatives of the association mentioned.

"Do you keep any of these moneys given to you" asked Mr. Kaines.

"Not a penny," was Mr. Payn's reply.

"To whom did you give all this money?"

"I handed it all to District-Attorney Burlingame, of Albany County, who had charge of the entire matter." the defence an opportunity of calling to the witness-

Mr. Burlingame, the witness testified, had a dozen r fifteen lawyers assisting him to foot

Mr. Burlingame, the witness testified, had a dozen or fifteen lawyers assisting him in furthering legislative matters at Albany, all of whom, he midmated, had to be remunerated. Mr. Payn further said in speaking of Mr. Quigg, that Platt, Quigg, that last years and himself had met in conference in this city in 1895 with respect to the Power of Removal and Palice Reorganization bills. In the course of a vigorous cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll, witness said the reason the \$16,000 was paid him by Gildersleeve and Buckley was, he supposed, that he should employ Burlingame to act on behalf of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He also, he said, received a written scknowleigment from District-Attorney Burlingame for all sums paid him, all of which he had either lost, misplaced or destroyed. In reply to a further question, witness testified that among those interested in the passage of the 2 per cent tax bill were "Abe" Gruber and Mr. Lauterbach, but denied that they received any part of the spoils. 2 per cent tax bill were "Abe" Gruber and Mr. Lauterbach, but denied that they received any part of the spoils. This ended the examination both in the direct and redirect of Mr. Payn, who hurriedly left the courtroom.

"And you ran the Legislature?"

"Oh, I don't know about that," replied the witness

"You knew of the great opposition that was raised against your appointment by Governor Black to your present office?"

"I did."

"And by the newspapers?"

"And by the newspapers?"

"All this matter was communicated in a letter by Filtegerald to Congressman Quige.
Senator Rulnes, recalled for the fifth time, in reply to its brother, George Raines, said by way to refuting part of the testimony given by Mr. Quige that he was standing on the rear porch of the fulled Sintes Hotel at Sarato a immediately first the Republican State Convention of 1856, when after the Republican State Convention of 1856, when a late of the first the Republican State Convention of 1856, when a late of the first the Republican State Convention of 1856, when a late of the first the Republican State Convention of 1856, when a late of the first the Republican State Convention of 1856, when a late of the first time of the first time for the first time fo

cohoration of the testimony

having Payn's appointment to the office of State Supermeasure tendent of insurance he said.

Payn's ame to me "said Mr. Quigg laughtnesty and acked my to write to the Governor, urging his appointment. I told him I could not, and did not, linear.

Congression.

Congressman Quigg denied also having offered an apology to Senator Raines in the porch of the United States Hotel at Saratoga QUIGG AND RAINES.

"We met on the pingga of the hotel," said Con-"No. Sir"
"And how did you represent your emplayers."
Albany?"

Titalked with Senators and Assemblymen on the subject of the measures which were of interest to my employers, advising them what to do and how to vote in the matter."

As far back as 1868, the witness said, he looked after the interests of the Eric Raliroad and Jay Gould in the legislative halls at Albany.

Gould in the legislative hall be might console that the might console that it is stated in dispatches from this city that Governor Black favors the appointment of a bipartisan Board of Elections. In my judgment that will not must have known that the must have known that the must have known that the said that it must have known that the city that Governor Black favors the appointment of a bipartisan Board of Elections. In m

THE CASINO INTERESTS.

TOR OF THE THEATRE.

he admitted being a lonbyist.

"Did you not so testify in reply to one of the Senators and Mr. Root?"

"Possibly," answered the witness.

At this juncture Mr. Nicoli offered in evidence the report made to the Legislature by the Senate Committee, embodying the testimony given at the time by Mr. Payn. Justice MacLean excluded the

"Not being a resident of New-York City, did you and he paid \$2000 for the property or for whatever to was that he gor subject to various liens and

ELECTION IN GERMANY.

CENTRISTS STILL IN CONTROL SOCIALISTS GAIN VOTES BEER MUGS THROWN AT A CANDIDATE.

June 17. Three hundred and seventeer districts have been heard from, and the following is the result of the voting for the Reichstag: Conformed Party, 4. National Liberals, 5, Radical present time was very bad, and it would grow bendents, 6, 11 will be necessary to cast second. Theory is an able and courageous man, and

Reichstag in either direction. The second is that partment, and a Cartel majority will be next to impossible, and ceive the fact. the third is that the Socialists will, after all, not only largely increase their poll, which, it is estimated, will reach two million votes, as against sentation by ten or twelve sents. In 1892 they were probably they will be involved in no fewer than one

The increase in the Socialist vote is most marked

The polling developed trifling disorders at one or two places. The anti-Semite candidate at Strai-

wounded in the eye. Otherwise the elections were,

All the Radical leaders, including Herren Richter Rickert and Barth, will have to run the gantlet of the second ballot. The extreme Agrarians fared badly. Owing to his feeble condition of health, Prin

TO CHECK ANNEXATION SENTIMENT. From The Jersey City News.

A BATTALION COLLECTION BOOK.

Fireman James J. Campbell, who in 1825 was attached to Engine Company No. 25, was next called. He could not recall his answers given to questions before the Senate Committee. Mr. Nicoll, however, obtained from the witness the admission of the knowledge of a fund for legislative purposes, in the company quarters the witness said he saw what he believed to be a battalion "collection book, containing double numbers after the names of officers."

Captain Cartwright, of Hook and Ladder Comcarding the control of the company of the company control of the company control of the company quarters the witness said he saw what he believed to be a battalion "collection book, containing double numbers after the names of officers."

Captain Cartwright, of Hook and Ladder Comcarding the control of the company of the company the control of the company of the sail of the situation. "By blocking the Boulevard Branch, it said, "the statesmen of East Hudson are playing into the hands of the annexationists." This is the situation in a nutshell. If this branch read were well under way by the opening of the cast leads of the situation in a nutshell. If this branch read were well under way by the opening of the cast leads of the situation in a nutshell. If this branch read were well under way by the opening of the cast leads of the situation. "By blocking the Boulevard Branch and Keauny Boulevard Branch and Kea

some interesting information to-day about the possible effect of the placing of Devery at the head of the Police Department of New-York. and also a frank expression of the views held

way of reforming the Foard of Police.

Several days ago Francis E. Laimbeer and John A. Weekes, jr., the two Republican Citizens Union members of the Assembly, received word from Governor Black that he would like to have a talk with them about the Board of Police of New-York and its relations to elections. Mr. Laimbeer and Mr. Weekes in reply gaid that they would sadily come to Albany, but said they would like to bring with them expolice Commissioner Frank Moss, who could give some expect testimony about the Police Department and its present chief. Governor Black, on receiving this letter, sent one in return saying that he would be pleased to see Mr. Moss.

Messrs, Laimbeer, Weekes and Moss arrived here this morning about noon, and later took lunchen with Governor, Black at the control of the Republican Citizens and poet to the painter, is dead.

Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones was born in Birmingham, in 1833. His education was begun there at King Edward's School and was continued at Exeter College, Oxford though he left the latter place before talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fourth was in extuenced.

Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, and was continued at Exeter College, Oxford though he left the latter place before talking his degree in order to embrace the fourth was continued at Exeter College, Oxford though he left in the same that his was both pleased to the fore talking his degree in order to embrace the fourth was an extra continued to the fourth was sent on in part to the control was possible that the manister and the file for t

Orange Club. At the luncheon table the police Before Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Weekes or Mr. Moss met Governor Black they freely gave to v best means of correcting the evil condition of affairs caused by the recent changes in the And now did you represent your employers it gressman Quigg, "where Senator Raines told me Police Department. Assemblyman Laimbeer that the publication of the article had cost him a said:

What we are threatened with now in New-

York by the placing of Devery at the head of the Police Department is the colonization of repeaters on a gigantic scale, and the polling of their vote without police interference. A Bureau of Elections could not contend with such a state of affairs. This is the opinion which I shall express to the Governor. I think a bill ought to be passed expelling from power the present Board of Police of New-York. The people of New-York have no confidence in it or in Chief Devery. Mr. Van Wyck says Governor Black does not dare remove the Police Commissioners, but nevertheless Croker. Murphy and Van Wyck will laugh at us if we Republicans do not remove the Board of Police after its revealation of its character and its intentions in appointing Devery as Chief of Police. And I believe that independent voters also in time will express astonishment unless the Governor and the Legislature act against the Foard of

WHERES CHARGES INTENDED FRAUD. Assembleman Weekes said:

The appointment of a bipartisan Bureau of the common and the leaving of the Board of Police is it is would be a great misfortune to the people of New-York, as I look upon the situation, and sesuiting from the expulsion of Chief McCulsch and the putting in his place of Devery. The hanges in the Board of Police are a plain indication to all clitzens that fraud is intended in the next election, and for many succeeding elections, and that we are to have Tammany stall personal of her.

Helps the same means. A separtisan Board Elections will check some frauds, but if the and of Police is left as it is, nevertheless indulent voting to a large extent will follow, I there will be no police interference. In I think the Burcau of Elections is no remission to the present condition of affairs in New-rk.

PLAN FOR THREE COMMISSIONERS. "Do you favor a State Board of Police of a

bipartisan character" "I think the bipartisan idea a fatlure. Why not have three Police Commissioners, appointed by the Governor this year, and afterward to be elected—one to be a Republican, one a Democrat

and one an independent?" Assemblyman Laimbeer also said that he favored a three-headed State Board of Police for New-York of the character stated by Assembly-

man Weekes. Ex-Police Commissioner Moss said that it was his opinion that the Board of Police must be

Union, 2. Socialists, 2r; Poles, 6, Danes, 1, Independents, L. It will be necessary to cast second ballots in 12t districts. Among the prominent persons re-elected are Count von Kanitz, Prince Hohenhole, Prince von Arenberg and Herren Bachen and Bueb. The Duke of Ratibor was defeated.

It is impossible as yet to predict the composition of the new Reichstag. The crists of the elections will occur over the second ballots. A few facis, however, stand out plainly. The first is that the Centri its will, as heretofore, with probably undiminished strength, hold the balance of power, with one hundred scats, enabling them to sway the Reichstag in either direction. The second is that a Cartel majority will be next to impossible as politically most dangerous, and I shall so advise Governor Black. A new Board of Police is needed. Governor Black A new Board of Police is needed. Governor Black and I shall so advise Governor Black and I shall be an ineffective cure for the evils caused by the recent changes in the Police Department, and I hope Governor Black will per-

LITTLE HOPE OF CHANGE

Assemblymen Weekes and Laimbeer and ex-York at S o'clock this afternoon. There is the best of authority for the statement that they did not convert Governor Black to their view that the present New-York Board of Police should be abolished and a Board of Police of

The increase in the Socialist vote is most marked at Wurtemburg. Already it is causing alarm among the Hamburgers, who are furious that the first commercial city of the Empire should be represented in the Releastag by three Socialists, who their opponents say, have no understanding of the city's vital interests.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" (Bismarckian) says: "There is nothing for it but to raise the age of voting and to abolish the secret ballot."

The "Nordeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" and the organs of all the Constitutional parties impiere the cleetors in the second ballot to vote for anti-Socialist candidates, even if it is necessary to vote for Radicals.

The polling developed trifling disorders at one or two places. The anti-Semite candidate at Stralsund was greeted with a shower of beer mugs and wounded in the eye. Otherwise the elections were, Legislature will provide a bipartisan Bu ough of Manhattan and bipartisan Bureaus of Election of two members each for the boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond. The Bronx and Queens. There will thus be twelve bipartisan Election Commissioners in all.

> THE ARMY CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. At the West Side Branch of the Young Men's

Inst evening, a meeting was held in the interest of the Army Christian Commission of the Y. M. C.

A. Ira D Sankey sang patriotic selections and described the religious condition of the troops in camp at Tampa, from which place he had recently returned.

General C. O. Howard of the troops in the condition of the troops in camp at Tampa, from which place he had recently returned.

LOUIS F. PAYN TESTIFIES.

that time was to "scrutinize all measures introduced or pending in the Legislature."

To utook general charge, did you not?" queried Mr. Nicoll.

HE SAYS THAT QUIGG APOLOGIZED TO HIM IN PLATT'S OFFICE.

HIM IN PLATT'S OFFICE.

WOULD OUST POLICE BOARD.

Howard said Bibles, testaments and religious reading-instantial to him by Fiteman Fitzgerald, who testified that Captain Cartwighth had informed the Officer's Association of his intention not to "put up one contributed in the camp by the Commission, and that prayer-move the camp to the testing the camp to the testing the camp the camp to the testing the camp the camp the camp the camp to the testing the camp the camp the camp the camp to the testing the camp the camp the camp the camp the

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWARD COLEY BURNE-JONES. London, June 17 .- Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones,



principles advocated by the famous Brotherhood never led him to emulate the style of any one of its members. He struck a note of his own and adhered to it all his life long. He was an artist of profoundly poetic feeling. He

drew his subjects from ancient mythology, from the Arthurian legends, and, to a great extent, from his own dreamy, Celtic imagination. Many of his pictures are obscurely symbolic, which partially explains why the British public was slow to appreciate him. He had mannerisms, too, which stood in his way. His figures are unduly tall, their faces are not merely thin and melancholy, but anomic and sometimes ineffably dreary. His color is occasionsometimes ineffably dreary. His color is occasionally sweet, but is often feeble and morbid. His draperies took at the start a more or less stereotyped form, so that his pictures have seemed sometimes to consist of nothing more than year-rungements of models whom he had long since made familiar. Yet there is a strange, wildwood, romantic charm about everything he ever did, and once the British mode made up its mind to like Burne-Jones it filed him with over-increasing devotion. For fileen or wenty years his name has nor the more than by his siving and intellecture that the truth is that Burne-Jones partition and intellecture that the projections possess remarkable But he missed greatness because he just the executive capacity which would have entire to express his fascinating conceptions of the production and delicacy, in his decorative in his stained-glass windows and in his taping he had moments of vigor, but his most charate productions have almost every virtue save sight something vanue and fragile about the last something vanue 20, at 2 p. in daughter of the late Nicolas and Christ Church, corner Climpan and Christ Church, corner Chiral Andrew Christ Church, corner Climpan and Christ Church, corner Chiral Andrew Christ Church, corner Chira

Interment service at Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday, 20th inst., at 11:15 a. m. temperament than of spontapainter lived a quiet, laborious in West Kensington which had by Samuel Richardson. He area, nearly all of which are liain. Very few of his works shores, though some years are. a their these shores, though some years ago, Century Club, a few interesting examples have. We give the titles of a few of his important productions. 'Chant d'Amour,' Cays of Creation.' The Briar Rose,' The Stoirs. 'The Wheel of Fortune.' 'Pygmadit the Image.' Love Among the Ruins,' a Merille and Vivien.' 'The Mirror of Venus,' 'The Merciful 'Ching Cophetial' and 'The Tower of A great many curtoons for decorative work made by Burne-Jones for the firm of which m Morris was the most conspictuous member.

BENJAMIN F. DOS PASSOS.

Benjamin F. Dos Passos, an esteemed and prominent member of the New-York bar, died at his home in this city, yesterday, after a prolonged illness Mr Dos Passos was born in Philadelphia in 1877, studied law under the direction of his brother, John R. Dos Passos, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1883 they formed a partnership under he name of Dos Passos Brothers, and continued expelled from office. Its political influence at the in that relation until 1888, when Mr. Dos Passos

in that relation until 1888, when Mr. Dos Passos became an Assistant District-Attorney under the late Colonel John R. Fedows. While in that place he had charce of many important criminal cases, and demonstrated an ability as a prosecuting officer of a high order. He had charge in that of new of the proceedings arising under the Inheritance Tax law and largely developed the prevailing system of its enforcement.

At the expiration of Colonel Fellows's term Mr. Dos Fassos resumed his partnership with his brother and pursued the general practice of the law, devoting particular attention and study, however, to questions arising under the Inheritance Tax law. He was selected as special counsel to represent the State of New York in several important illigations arising under this law, including the proceedings against the estate of the late Jay Gould, and published a legal work on the subject, which met high praise from the bench and the bar, and is now the recognized authority in this country.

Mr. Dos Passos leaves a widow and one son.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Police Commissioner Moss started for New- YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, June 17.—The pressure continues high in the Middle Atlantic States, very low in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and New England and risen on the northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is higher in the lake regions and the Mississippi Valley and higher in the mass regions and the anasthering in the Rocky Mountain slope. Showers have continued in the South Atlantic and East Guif States and in the Ohlo Valley. Showers are indicated for Saturday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the weather will be generally fair in other districts. The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States.

> PORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY. For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair, warmer

utherly winds. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair, warmer in eastern portions; southwesterly winds.
For bastern Now-York, fair weather; variable winds,

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, partly cloudy weather; warmer; southeasterly winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, partly cloudy weather, probably showers warmer; east to south winds.

For Virginia, North and South Carolina, showers and thunderstorms warmer in the Interior; west winds.

For West Virginia, fair, except showers in eastern portions, variable winds. ons variable winds.

T. Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and partly cloudy weather; light variable winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOUKS: Morning. Night.



various Army camps, spoke of the work now going on among the soldiers along religious lines, and soldiers along religious lines, and soldiers along religious lines, and soldiers than on Thursday and 1% degrees higher than on the corresponding day of last year.

The weather in and near this city to-day will probably be fair. was fair and cool. The temperature ranged between 68

DANFORTH'S VISIT TO HILL

THE EX-SENATOR NOT EXPECTED HERD UNTIL NEXT WEEK-TALK ABOUT MR. CROKER.

Elliot Danforth, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, returned from Albany yesterday, where he went to consult with ex-Senator Hill. It was reported that the ex-Senator would be in the city yesterday, and several politicians called at the Hotel Normandie to see him. The ex-Senator did not arrive, however, and it was learned that he would not be here until next Tuesday or Wednesday. The object of his visit to the city is to confer with the McLaughlin men in Brooklyn but already the programme is practically arranged. Mr. Danforth was in exuberant spirits yesterday, and while he did not say so in so many words, he

Mr. Danforth's visit to ex-Senator Hill and his remarks are both significant. His visit to the ex-Senator shows that, in his opinion, the State machine is being run from that part of the country. He passed over John F. Carroll, who is Mr. Croker's deputy as boss; ignored Mayor Van Wyck and all Tammany Hailt this, too, in the face of the fact that he is a candidate for Governor.

While Mr. Danforth was in Albany he heard nothing about Justice D. Cady Herrick's being a candidate for Governor, or Roswell P. Flower's candidacy for Senator. He says that he is surprised at the rumor which found publication here. There was a rumor yesterday that Richard Croker would be home soon. One of his closest friends and business associates, however, said that he had just received a letter from Mr. Croker, in which the latter announced that he was enjoying himself in England and would not be home until early in the fail. The man who received this letter at one sait down and would not be home until early in the fail. The man who received this letter at one sait down and wrote Mr. Croker an exhausting letter outlining the situation here and telling him that if he wanted a fighting chance of controlling the State Convention, he would better hurry home. He hardly thinks that Mr. Croker will come, and there are many who think that Mr. Croker realizes that he is beaten and that he will give up the fight.

Character counts for much in medicine. Sixty-

MARSHALL SCHARFF On Thursday, June 16, George's Church, New York Frances Adeline, day of the late Christian H. Scharff, to Percival Marsh

of the late Curistian H. Scharff, to Percival Marshall.

TORREY-ARMSTRONG-On Thursday, June 16, at the
residence of the bride's parents, Montchair, N. J., by the
Rev. Orville Reed, Anna Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Samuel J. Armstrong, to Julius Pratt Torrey.

WILKINSON-LUTKINS-On Thursday, June 16, at the
residence of the bride. No. 270 Montgomery-st., Jersey.

City, by the Rev. R. K. Wick, Julia La Rue, daughter
of, the late Dr. A. A. Lutkins, to James Wilkinson, of
New-York.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-dersed with full name and address.

GIHON-On Wednesday, June 15, Caroline Remsen, with of William Giben, and daughter of the late Heavy R. Puneral services at her late residence, at Tarrytown, N. Y. on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 12:30 p. m. HART-Suddenly, on Thursday, June 16, 1808, Ruth T. Hart

HITFIELD On Friday, June 17, at Belmar, N. Charles H., husband of Emily L. Whitfield, age WHITFIELD years.

Funeral services to be held at Second Collegiate Re-formed Church, Lenox-ave, and 122d-st., on Monday

A.—The Kensico Cemetery—Private station, Harlem Railroad. 40 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-st.

Special Notices. Tribune Terms to Mail Subscribers.

Daily, \$10 a year; \$1 per month.
Daily, without Sunday, \$8 a year, 90 cents per month.
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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DALLY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Foreign mails for the week ending June 18, 1898, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Fost Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. TRANSATLANTIC MAILS. TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

BATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Physician British India, per s. s. La Bretagna, via Havre detters for other parts of Europe except Spain must be directed "per La Bretagna"; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Rotterdam"; at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Furnessia, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per Furnessia, via 112 m. (supplementary 1:30 p. ri) for Europe (except Spain), per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown, at 12 m. for Italy, per s. s. Ems. via Naples detters must be directed "per Ems").

rected 'per Ems').

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic malls named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American. English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer. MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
WEST INDIES, ETC.

WALLS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
WEST INDIES. ETC.

SATURDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s.
Corean, from Philadelphia, at 9:30 a. m. for Nassau,
N. P., Campeche, Chiapse. Tabasco and Yucatan, per
s. s. Catanta detters for other parts of Mexico must be
directed 'per Catanta'; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary
10 a. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, also Demerara per s. s. Madiana; at 10
s. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island,
Jamales, Savanlia and Cathagena, per s. s. Alene detters for Cata Rica must be directed 'per Alene'); at
11:30 a. m. for La Plata countries direct, per a. s. J.
W. Taylor; at 12 m. (supplementary 1, p. n.) for Central
America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports,
per s. a Finance, va Colon detters for Guatemala must
be directed 'per Finance'); at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamer from North Sydney.
Malls for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence
by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Malls
for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer,
close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Malls
for Miquelon by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer,
close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Malls
for Miquelon by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer,
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for Miquelon by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer,
close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Malls
for Miquelon by rail to Boston, and thence by ateamer,
close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. previous
day.

TRANSPACIFIC MALLS.

Malls for China, Japan and Hawall, per s. p. Peru (from

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan and Hawait, per s. s. Peru (from San Francisco), close here daily up to June 22 at 6.20 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Olympia (from Tacona), close here daily up to June 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawail and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Miowers (from Vancouver), close here daily after June 10 and up to June 23 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Trople Bird (from San Francisco), close here daily up to June 24 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe). New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Alameda (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 8 at 7 s. m., II a. m. and 6.30 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of s. s. Campania with British mails for Australia). Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., June 10, 1898.